# A REAL CONTEST

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**FIRST** We will give away on December 24th a new and interesting game board to every boy or girl, under twenty-one years old, who has built up, by December 1st, a checking or savings account amounting to $25.00

**SECOND** Every Mother and Dad whose checking account shows an average monthly balance of $100.00 or more, for August, September, October and November may have one of these games to use or give away.

**COME ON! LET'S GO!** and see how many can win.

# The Farmers' National Bank

Appomattox, Virginia.


## ROBINSON ASKS CONTEST BE ON ETHICAL PLANE

**Vice Presidential Nominee Finds "Political Serpents Hissing" Would Arouse Hatreds.**

**SEES FARM PROBLEM AS MAIN CAMPAIGN ISSUE**

**Accepts Nomination Stressing Need of Real Law Enforcement and Honesty in Government—Scores Hoover Stand.**

Hot Springs, Ark., August 30.—Senator Joe T. Robinson of this state accepted the Democratic nomination for vice president here tonight in an address pledging his party to adequate farm relief, an honest endeavor to enforce prohibition, the maintenance of a merchant marine and the eradication of corruption from the national government.

Claude G. Bowers of New York, the temporary chairman at the Houston convention delivered the notification address as chairman of the notification committee. The ceremonies took place at the Arlington Hotel before one of the largest gatherings in the history of Arkansas.

The nominee made a plea for a frank discussion of all the issues of the campaign without bitterness. Public attention has been concentrated on political affairs to a degree of intensity never before known, he said. In this campaign, he said, voters are interested not only in the issues, but in the personal characteristics of the candidates.

"The preliminary events of the contest indicate that in order to avoid bitterness, the leaders on both sides must display a sense of justice and fairness by refusing to become the beneficiaries of political influences or the processes which they themselves are unwilling to employ," he continued. "In this way, and in no other, may the poisons of Slander and Ill-will be counteracted and overcome."

**Arouse Prejudices**

The quadrennial contest presents an inspiring spectacle when conducted with high standards of ethics, Senator Robinson said. But, he continued:

"Numerous political serpents are hissing in the dark and striking from cover, and with venomous malice seek to poison the thoughts and arouse the prejudices of those who will decide issues of far-reaching importance."

The spokesman of a party has a duty to tell the whole truth, he added, but "he proves himself unworthy if he knowingly accepts advantage from falsehood, even though not uttered or inspired by himself."

Senator Robinson characterized the attitude of the two parties with respect to the agricultural problem, the outstanding issue of the campaign, both platforms recognize the distressed condition and hold out promise the definite value of which is apparent, he said.

The Republican party in 1924 gave virtually the same promise it gives this year, "to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor," Senator Robinson asserted. However, the McNary-Haugen bill, prepared under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had just been defeated and to regain the confidence of the farmers President Coolidge, in the 1924 campaign promised to call a conference to consider legislation for the next Congress.

The doctrine which Mr. Hoover has adopted originated from the conferences which followed, Senator Robinson said. This doctrine provided that agricultural production should be limited to the demands of the domestic market "and with only such foreign markets as may be profitable."

The Capper-Williams bill followed the general line of this recommendation. It was supported by Mr. Hoover, Senator Robinson said, but was opposed by the farm organizations and defeated.

As further evidence of Mr. Hoover's stand, Senator Robinson quoted from a statement by Mr. Hoover in the Pacific Ruralist of February 7, 1924:

"Generally the fundamental need is the balancing of agricultural production to our home demand."

The 69th Congress passed the McNary-Haugen bill, with a vote of 57 per cent of the Democrats and 52 per cent of the Republicans, he said. President Coolidge vetoed it. In the last session after it had been modified to meet some of the objections to it, the bill was passed again with increased majorities. Again the President vetoed it.

"These facts prove that the Republican party is either incapable of successfully dealing with the question or has deliberately violated its express promises to the farmers of the nation."

Increased tariffs can afford no relief, he argued, and the farmer will scarcely wait for the development of reserves. If co-operative marketing is the solution why has the administration failed to apply it, he asked.

In contrast, he said, the Democratic party recognizes the principle of distributing the cost of control of surplus crops over the marketed units whose producers are benifited. The party further recognizes "the right of farmers to lead in the development of farm policies," and "that adequate credit facilities and better administration of the farm loan system" must be assured in the interest of the farmers, Senator Robinson said.

"We repudiate Mr. Hoover's proposal to limit farm production to the domestic demand, as calculated to be little, rather than to encourage the great industry of agriculture," he said.

"If a more equitable and executive plan than that comprised by the equalization fee is discovered, it should be adopted."

Governor Smith's statement "is an unqualified acceptance of the obligation to enforce the law to the best of his ability."

obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment, "after having flagrantly disregarded for eight years that amendment and the law for its enforcement," he declared.

"The convention recognized," he said, "that the Democratic party is neither a prohibition nor an anti-prohibition organization but if entrusted with power its duty would be to enforce all laws."

"To one who for twenty-five years has uniformly supported measures for prohibition, it has been disappointing to note the methods and agencies employed by the Republican party in the enforcement of the national prohibition laws," Senator Robinson continued.

He said the question should be treated as moral and economic rather than political and that many claiming to be reformers have clouded the subject with confusion and misunderstanding. These people, he said, have discredited the motives of those who display moderation and fairness in the discussions on the subject and of those who are dissatisfied with present conditions.

"President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act," said Senator Robinson. "The integrity of his purpose was not questioned; his good faith was generally conceded."

Senator Robinson then referred to Governor Smith's telegram to the Houston convention in which he pledged himself to enforce prohibition "to the limit of my ability without reservation or evasion."

"This language is an unqualified acceptance of the obligation to enforce the law to the best of his ability," declared Senator Robinson.

The vice-presidential nominee pointed out that the enforcement of prohibition under the last two Republican administrations has been under the Treasury Department, "whose head, prior to national prohibition was largely interested in the liquor business." He referred to the fact that Senator-elect William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, whose action in swinging to Mr. Hoover at Kansas City was largely responsible for the nomination of the Republican candidate, was elected on a platform containing a single plank, the repeal of national prohibition.

"Can it be said that because Governor Smith believes that, without returning to the old evils of the saloon, temperance and respect for law can be promoted through changes in the existing system, he is a nullification-ist and an enemy of the Constitution?" he asked. "Such arguments impeach the intelligence of their authors," he declared.

Senator Robinson pointed out that only such modifications as meet with the approval of public opinion are possible no matter who is President.

Senator Robinson continued:

"Having in mind that the law for enforcement of prohibition has been discredited because good faith efforts have not been made for its enforcement, the conclusion is asserted that a breakdown is not threatened by mere proposals for modification, but rather by fanfaronade in place of improper execution and by corruption and inefficiency of many enforcement officers. It is recognized that the people constitute the reservoir of all political power and have the right by the constitutional manner to call for changes in either or both the Constitution and the law. The executive has no power to modify either. It is in no sense an attempt at nullification to suggest changes in the Constitution or the law. Nullification exists in refusal or willful failure to enforce.

**Honest Enforcement**

"To summarize, the Democratic platform does not commit the party for or against modification. It does pledge the nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted pursuant thereto. Governor Smith has promised his best efforts to enforce prohibition. His pronouncement that the law or the Constitution should be changed to make certain better observance and wider acceptance does not affect his disposition or ability to perform that duty."

On the subject of the Merchant Marine, Senator Robinson asserted:

"While the necessity for Government ships continues, and until they can be transferred under satisfactory conditions for private operation, the service should be kept efficient and should be improved to meet competition with foreign lines and to provide for the expansion of our commerce."

He said the Democratic party recognizes that an adequate merchant marine is essential to the safety of the nation and the independence of its commerce. However, he said, Democrats have never advocated as a permanent policy Government ownership and operation of shipping. The party has refused to approve "reckless sacrifice and favoritism in the sale of vessels," he declared.

The platform makers of the Republican party recognized that the corruption at Washington was a major issue of this campaign in their effort to anticipate the declaration on the subject the Democratic party, Senator Robinson said.

"While rare cases of fraud may be regarded as unavoidable in the numerous comparable in volume to that of the Harding administration it becomes a matter of general political concern when the party in power proves so derelict as to fail to prevent shocking and repeated departures from standards of honesty and conduct in the transaction of the public business," asserted Senator Robinson.

If the principle enunciated in the Republican platform had been applied by the Republican administration it would have been unnecessary for the President to advise the discharge of an Attorney General "who had openly disregarded the obligations of his office" and contributed to the pollution of the fountain of justice," Senator Robinson continued. The country would have been spared the spectacle of an executive sustaining this faithless officer until public sentiment compelled dismissal, and the dismissal would have been made without expression of confidence in the faithless officer by the chief executive," he said.

**Smith's Record**

Likewise, he went on, there would have been no necessity for the Senate to urge the retirement of a Secretary of the Navy who had approved the contract by which the oil reserves were given to private interests through the bribery of a fellow cabinet officer, the Secretary of the Interior.

"Throughout almost four terms the Democratic nominee for President has served as chief executive of New York," Senator Robinson said. "During all his service the searchlight of hostile scrutiny has been thrown in full glare on his administrations. That test is evidence of that extraordinary public confidence and fearlessness required in a President of the United States, who is expected to safeguard the Government against such thieves and crooks as have plundered it during recent years."

In conclusion Senator Robinson said: "The safety of our political institutions depends on fair elections and honest government. You may never expect clean government if nominations or elections are to be bought and sold. Of course, such methods do not meet with approval by the majority of the Republican party. Many Republicans condemn the indifference of their leaders to the monstrous record inscribed on the record which never could have been made if with statesmen on the towers had not fallen asleep.

"The Democratic party invites the cooperation of all who believe the administration of national affairs reformed in accordance with the principles set forth in its platform.

"Mr. Chairman Bowers, and ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, the nomination for Vice President is accepted with sincere appreciation of the honor and the responsibilities that are associated with it."

### *Compensation*

You cannot wrong without suffering wrong. . . . The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment in the attempt to appropriate it. The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. Treat men as pawns and nine parts and you shall suffer as well as they. If you leave out their heart you shall lose your own.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.


*The new Buick is the new Style*

More than handsome···more than luxurious···a wonderful *new type* of motor car beauty··a *thrilling turning point* in body design

It will be imitated, of course! The new, the fine and the beautiful always inspire emulation. But so great is the cost of building the magnificent new Fisher bodies for the Silver Anniversary Buick that imitation will be possible only to much costlier cars, and even these will find difficulty in following where Buick leads!

$1,500,000 has been expended in manufacturing the dies alone for the new Buick bodies; and the gracefully curving side panels which form one of their distinguishing characteristics are among the most expensive steel paneling work employed on any automobile in the world!

But is is not in the matchless grace and beauty of exterior design alone that the Silver Anniversary Buick eclipses other cars. In fleet, powerful performance too, the world holds no equal for the Silver Anniversary Buick with Masterpiece Bodies by Fisher. And the motorpublic, buying in such tremendous volume as to force the great Buick factories to work day and night to supply the demand, is elevating it to the prominence of a vogue!

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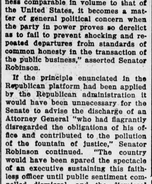

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ADVERTISING RATES: Reading notices 10c a line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display advertisements—50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements—75c per inch each insertion for four weeks

A. H. CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1928.


## Democratic Ticket

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1928

For President
Alfred E. Smith
New York

For Vice-President
Joseph T. Robertson
Arkansas

For Congress
Harry St. George Tucker

For U. S. Senate
Claude A. Swanson

## Tammany Stood By The South

Gratitude had not been lost to her history forgotten by those old Confederates who met in Appomattox county last week and called on the descendants of Southern soldiers to vote for Smith.

"In the dark days after the war between the states," these veterans resolved, "the one faithful friend on which the South could rely was the Northern Democracy, and especially the Tammany Hall organization. This is true in every letter. In 1864, when the North and South were still at war, Tammany was for peace and reconciliation. It was the backbone of the support of McClellan, the Democratic nominee, whose election was chiefly relied upon to defeat Lincoln and his policy of emancipation.

"We regard all efforts, either by prolonged military rule or by enforcing the right of representative government to states in the South to compel them to adopt any equality or Negro suffrage as an element of their constitutional law, as a denial of the principles of the Constitution of the country and of the principles of the Democratic party, and endanger the liberties of the people,"

This position was reaffirmed in 1876 by the Democratic of New York.

In 1867, when the radicals were fastening on the necks of the South the yoke of the reconstruction acts, Tammany convention and New York Democrats fought to the last roll call to save the South from the misery of enfranchising the negro before the former Confederate states could be readmitted. The New York Democrats had to say to Saxton in their platform:

"We denounce the effort of radical leaders to retain the States usurped by establishment of Negro supremacy in the South by military force, coupled with the disfranchisement of the white population, as a high crime against the Constitution, and an attempt to subjugate and destroy the liberties of the white people."

The next year, 1868, when the vote was gagged and impotent, was what Tammany denied in the New York state platform.

"We declare restoration of all rights to their rights in the Union under the constitution, of which three of them are deprived by unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of a congress of usurpation, perpetuating disunion, overthrowing the laws, destroying the establishment of a federated government in place of a federal union of equal states.

"Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise of all the states by their citizens without any interference whatever by the federal government."

Tammany supplied Jefferson Davis' chief counsel in the threatened treason trial. Tammany carried New York state in 1868 for a Democratic ticket pledged to the principles the New York Democrats had adopted. Tammany congressmen voted unanimously for the readmission of Southern states in 1869-70. Tammany stood by the South in every test from that time onward, through the desperate climax of the dark bill.

These are facts of the far-off struggle remembered by those old graycoats who passed their pathetic resolution last week asking that sons and their daughters should vote for Smith in order, as they say, "to show that the South does not lack in gratitude for those who stood by her in her dark day." Perhaps some of their descendants have so strong a conviction in behalf of Hoover or so deep a prejudice against Smith that they cannot heed the plea of the veterans. But how can any Southerner read the story of Tammany's service to the South and still abuse that organization? If gratitude should not control the vote of every Southerner, it ought at least to prompt him to control his tongue! — News Leader

The following allocations of road mileage has been made by the Highway Commission.

Appomattox County — 12.74 miles—From a point on Route 10 at Smith's corner, .33 mile to Appomattox Station; extension of Route 13 5.5 miles to James River; from a point on Route 10 6.81 miles towards Bent Creek; route 104 near Appomattox, .3 mile to route 10.

Buckingham County — 21.75 miles—Extension of route 13 7 miles west to the Appomattox County line; from a point on route 22, near Cullyrn 14.75 miles towards Scottsville.

The Church of Christ and its influence is responsible for the constitution of the United States of America, the most wonderful constitution ever written for the protection of mankind. Christian and moral influences wrote the Eighteenth Amendment and established it as the next most wonderful and beneficial document ever put on record for the benefit of humanity, but the enemies of the Constitution as well as of the Eighteenth Amendment have banded together to defeat the nation and are doing everything that gold, greed and organization can to overthrow or nullify it.

This year in the general election the issues are clearer and more drawn as never before and we, as Christian people, should place our duty to God, our country, our neighbor and ourself above party politics according to the dictates of our conscience.—Religious Herald.

## Lynchburgers at Appomattox.

Tuesday afternoon the Good Will Flight of the business men of Lynchburg ended here, completing a journey of Farmville, Prospect, Pamplin and Appomattox. The company was more than three hours late and the feast which awaited the visitors earlier in the afternoon was over. However, those who awaited the arrival of the visitors were made happy by the Martin, Senator Claude A. Swanson and Jim Scott and the response of Jerry Burke, which endearing speeches were interspersed by Sweet music from the Old Fellows string stringed orchestra. Appomattox always welcomes Lynchburg to her growing town and the visit of Tuesday will help in a business and social way. Come again, ladies and gentlemen, whether on time or not, we are glad always to see you.

### *Does Double Duty*

He who civilly shows the way to one who has missed it is as one who has lighted another's lamp from his own lamp; it none the less gives light to himself when it burns for the other.—Exchg.

J. C. Woodson & Company
Realtor Auctioneers

## TRUSTEE'S SALE of Valuable Real Estate at Appomattox, Va.

By virtue of authority vested in the undersigned trustees in a certain deed of trust from H. M. Burge and Willye Ann Burge, his wife, dated April 2, 1928, recorded in Appomattox Clerk's Office in Deed Book 25, page 47, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured in said deed of trust the undersigned having been requested so to do by the legal holder of said debt will proceed to sell at

## PUBLIC AUCTION

In front of the Court House at Appomattox, Va.

**Friday, September 21st, 1928**

the following described real estate situated in and near the town of Appomattox, Virginia, to-wit:

**Commencing at 4 p.m.**

FIRST: that certain lot or parcel of land in the town of Appomattox, Virginia, immediately on the south side of the N. & W. R. R. bounded on the north by the N. & W. right of way, on the east by the property of H. M. Burge, next hereinafter described, on the south by W. B. Caldwell and on the west by the lands of W. R. Reynolds.

SECOND: that certain lot or parcel of land adjoining the above described lot, known as the "L. E. Smith old storage house property," together with an alley or lane 15 feet wide, running parallel with and alongside said storage house lot, situated in the Town of Appomattox immediately on the south side of the N. & W. R. R. and fronting, together with said alley or lane, 55 feet on the public road on the south side of the railroad between Church Street and Burke Street, and running back between parallel lines to the property of W. B. Caldwell adjoining the lot hereinabove described, the property of Mrs. Dula Dula and the N. & W. Railroad.

THIRD: all that certain lot or parcel of land containing 3.04 acres, in or near the Town of Appomattox in South Side Magisterial District, Appomattox County, Virginia, about one-half mile northeast of the court house adjoining the lands of D. B. Delaney, Jim Flood, Robert Tibbs and others, and is shown and more particularly described by metes and bound on two plats made by W. A. Moses, Surveyor, which said plats appear in the aforesaid Clerk's Office in Deed Book 21, at pages 379 and 449.

FOURTH: All that certain lot or parcel of land containing one-half acre, situated in the Town of Appomattox, immediately on the south side of the street running from the Appomattox Tobacco Warehouse to the Appomattox Agricultural High School, adjoin the lot of Betty S. Stanley, Mrs. E. C. Wright, James W. Cawthorne, and upon which the residence of H. M. Burge and wife is now situated. This is a practically new modern brick home of about eight rooms with all modern conveniences.

NOTE: The fourth parcel above mentioned will be sold subject to the deed of trust dated the 31st of August, 1922, recorded in Deed Book 22, at page 543, securing the Bank of Appomattox the sum of $4,500.00, which said deed of trust will be assumed by the purchaser.

FIFTH: Those certain lots or parcels of land in the Town of Appomattox, Va., fronting on the State Highway, Route No. 10 running back to the Old Liberty Road, as shown and designated on the map of the sub-division of Mrs. Martha T. Pleasants Estate as lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block B, which said map is recorded in the aforesaid Clerk's Office in Deed Book 23, page 184.

SIXTH: That certain tracts of land containing 154 acres, more or less in South Side Magisterial District of Appomattox County, about 11 miles northeast of the Court House immediately on the north side of the State Highway, Route No. 104, leading from Appomattox Court House, by way of the old Court House, to Buckingham, and adjoining the lands of Alex Branch, John W. Martin, S. L. Ferguson et als.

SEVENTH: All that certain tract or parcel of land adjoining the tract next hereinabove mentioned, containing 12.27 acres, situated about 1¼ miles northeast of Appomattox Court House immediately on the north side of the State Highway, Route No. 104, above described and on the west side of the Oakville Road, adjoining the Ella Johns property, Mary Christian's estate and others.

NOTE: On parcels six and seven are two excellent dwellings and complete outfit for Dairying and Poultry raising. Well fenced and cross fenced and land is in a high state of cultivation.

NOTE: Parcels six and seven, which will be offered together, will be sold subject to a deed of trust securing the Bank of Appomattox $2250.00 dated the 24th of June, 1926, recorded in Deed Book 26, page 155, which said deed of trust will be assumed by the purchaser of said parcels six and seven.

TERMS: CASH, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 will be offered singly and parcels six and seven will be offered together; then, all of the parcels will be offered together as an entirety.

Taxes, insurance and rents will be pro-rated as of the day of sale.

W. T. MACLEOD
A. D. BARKSDALE
C. W. SMITH
Trustees

NOTE: While the terms of sale are cash reasonable loans may be arranged upon application to the auctioneers before day of sale.

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REALTOR AUCTIONEERS
201 Lynch Building
Lynchburg, Virginia

## ONLY 5 IN 100 WHO PLAY MARKET WIN

**Outsiders Warned Failure Is Nearly Certain.**

New York.—Not more than five out of every 100 persons who speculate in the stock market have any chance of quitting with a profit!

This is not a casual estimate, but a calculation carefully arrived at through a study of brokers' records by Fred C. Kelly, financial writer, who analyzes the current record-breaking market operations in an article written for the Cosmopolitan.

Of the estimated 12,000,000 Americans, most of them newcomers to speculation, who are "playing the market," the 5 per cent of winners is made up almost entirely of hardened, experienced speculators who have plentiful capital, Mr. Kelly finds. The number of uninitiated outsiders who have made money at the end of a month or a year of market dabbling is almost infinitesimal.

**One Loser Draws Hordes.**

But a handful of outsiders do tumble into easy money, and it is the tales of their quickly won wealth, rather than the recital of the millions of failures, that draw new millions into the stock market game yearly. The man or woman with a little idle capital and the unwitting confidence is the type the thousands of girls who are drawn to Hollywood by the story of one star's overnight rise from obscurity. They forget the stranded hordes before the studio gates.

"I know a hard-working stenographer who learned the market by noting the methods of her employer," writes Mr. Kelly. "For three years she made her own clothes, went without vacations or minor luxuries to save what she needed to start a little speculative account. And you can believe it or not, she has won and kept nearly $200,000." But she is the one success in 1,000 cases.

Of the failures the investigator encountered, one man lost his life savings of $8,000, an elderly woman lost all she had, $900, with which she had planned a trip home; an experienced operator saw his capital reduced from $175,000 to $3,000 within a single week.

For lost the value of the tips on which most inexperienced speculators do their buying, Mr. Kelly played the market "on paper" for several months.

"If a friend advised me to buy United States Steel common for a quick move upward, I scarcely wrote down the suggestion," he explains. "After a time I tallied up my list of such suggestions to see what actually had happened. In this way I made the discovery that most of the stock tips that one receives are usually are wrong. Even after disregarding information from irresponsible people and those who seemed unlikely to know what they were talking about, if I had bought ten shares of each stock I was advised to buy I would have lost heavily."

However, the Cosmopolitan writer finds another and brighter aspect to the record-breaking period of market activity which has extended over the past four years. The millions who have bought reliable stocks carefully, not for speculation but as investments, are making the little stock holder the most important factor in American big business. Within a few years the control of many great corporations has passed from the hands of a few capitalists to numerous small investors.

**Little Investors Multiplying.**

"The average stockholder of the New York Central railroad owns only 62 shares today," he points out. "As recently as the beginning of the European war the average holding was more than 100 shares. The average stockholder of the Pennsylvania railroad now owns 71 shares, while 15 years ago the average was 113 shares. More than half of the American Telegraph and Telephone company belongs to people who have less than 10 shares apiece. At least 75,000 stockholders are employees. And moreover, no one, not even the largest stockholder, has as much as 1 per cent of the stock of this company."

**Sleeping Infant Holds Up Business of Court**

San Francisco.—With all its dignity and authority, a Federal court bowed before the inalienable right of a baby to sleep, whenever and wherever the impulse is felt.

The infant whose somnolence slowed down the busy wheels of the Federal court was Harry Perdock, Jr., eight months old.

Judge Louderback called the case of Harry, Jr.'s mother, Mrs. Minnie Perdock, subject of the queen of Holland, who wished to become a citizen of America.

"It is wrong," said the court, "to disturb the peaceful sleep of a baby. We will pass this case until the child awakes."

Not until Harry, Jr., had emerged from his nap, without legal pressure, did the Federal court resume its business of making an American citizen of Mrs. Minnie Perdock.

**Large Families**

Cosolgnano, Italy.—Of the 310 families in this village, 111 muster more than seven children living and 20 have more than ten. This is all in accordance with traditions, since in the century following Napoleon's census the hamlet more than doubled in population, jumping from 1,040 to 2,115.

**Cheerful News**

London.—Cheerful news for the dub driver: British golf authorities propose adoption of a larger and lighter ball "to shorten drives and make control more difficult."

**$11 Per Capita Spent on U. S. Roads in Year**

Washington.—America's road building program this year involves an estimated total of $1,900,000,000, or about $11 for every man, woman and child in the population of some 120,000,000.

"This program," according to the American Automobile association, "means that at the close of 1928 the surfaced highways of the nation will total more than 600,000 miles and the federal-aid system, comprising 185,000 miles of important interstate

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62 Years Old

**Surplus, One Million Dollars**

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**THE OLD BIG STRONG BANK**

**THE FARMER'S NEEDS**

In the matter of banking are just as extensive and important as those of any other business man, for farming is the biggest business in the country.

The Peoples National Bank makes a specialty of meeting the banking requirements of the farmers of this district, and its service is friendly, intelligent and complete.

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Our mill is in perfect repair; no waiting, prompt and efficient service.

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